

Tributes Offer Portrait of Workaday Cardinal Who Stayed in Touch With the People

By RANDAL C. ARCHIBOLD

From the pulpit and the pew, those who knew Cardinal John O'Connor both closely and fleetingly yesterday offered more intimate, personal remembrances of a man who they said retained a personal touch despite his lofty status as the archbishop of New York.

The tributes came in two public Masses that were followed by an evening vigil — the third day of rites leading up to today's invitation-only funeral in St. Patrick's Cathedral that is expected to attract far more than its 2,500-seat capacity. An afternoon Mass was devoted to those who worked with the cardinal in his previous pastoral affiliations in Scranton, Pa., Philadelphia and the military, and the other primarily for members of religious orders and employees of the Archdiocese of New York, which encompasses 2.4 million Catholics in 10 counties.

Bishop Edward M. Egan of the Diocese of Bridgeport, Conn., who is said to be the most likely successor to Cardinal O'Connor, attended the second Mass, which was said by Cardinal Bernard Law of Boston, a close friend of Cardinal O'Connor, who died on Wednesday of complications related to brain cancer.

Bishop Egan sat at the altar, in the first row of several bishops. He did not speak but was one of a number of bishops to offer Holy Communion. An announcement from the Vatican on the next archbishop for New York was not expected until tomorrow at the earliest.

While thousands waited long hours in yesterday's heat to get into the

cathedral — halfway through both Masses ushers were still trying to find seats for those left standing — homilists and parishioners offered a glimpse of the workday cardinal as well as his lesser-known life before his appointment to the archdiocese in 1984.

Bishop Robert A. Brucato, apostolic administrator of the archdiocese, said during the evening Mass that the cardinal lived dual lives, that of a "world figure who could talk to presidents and kings" and made a conscious effort, despite the potential for criticism, to reach out to the news media to deliver his message. But then, he said, there was also "the John Cardinal O'Connor more familiar to the people of New York, the John Cardinal O'Connor who touched people. There will be less of a paper trail of that John Cardinal O'Connor."

"He started so many works, especially for those in need," Bishop Brucato said, mentioning the cardinal's efforts to reach out to AIDS patients, schoolchildren and the disabled. "And then he personally ministered in those programs."

Afterward, archdiocese workers and members of religious orders reflected on the theme and recalled their own contact with the cardinal, whether it was his riding the elevator like any other employee at the archdiocese's East Side headquarters or checking up on pet projects.

Patricia Francis, an executive with the church-sponsored Catholic Health Care System, said she recalled the cardinal driving by a nursing home undergoing renovation and



Mourners lined up to get into St. Patrick's Cathedral yesterday to view the body of Cardinal John O'Connor. Chester Higgins Jr./The New York Times

then phoning employees the next day with a suggestion to add shades to the windows of the cafeteria.

"He was always a big supporter of us," she said. "There were many times he would sit with AIDS pa-

tients and personally bathe them and pray with them."

Jeanne-Marie Neilson, a psychiatric social worker who works for the archdiocese, said the cardinal fostered a family-like atmosphere

among workers at the Catholic Center, the archdiocese offices at 1011 First Avenue. Her closest contact with the cardinal came when she shared an elevator ride with him one morning and exchanged morning

An Elaborate, Intricately Planned Spectacle

By JUAN FORERO

Cardinal John O'Connor is to be honored today in a majestic and intricately planned Roman Catholic funeral Mass that, though rooted in ancient traditions that viewed death as a bleak event, will celebrate his anticipated ascension into heaven.

An estimated 3,500 people — from President Clinton to city and state leaders to cardinals and archbishops in colorful vestments — are to gather under the spires of St. Patrick's Cathedral at the Mass for the cardinal, the eighth man to lead the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of New York.

From the opening prayers to the singing of hymns to the taking of communion, the ceremony is at its core the same carefully structured Mass of Christian Burial held the world over for any Roman Catholic, said the Rev. Thomas Lynch, who teaches church history at St. Joseph Seminary in Yonkers. But the people packing the pews of the church — and presumably millions more who will watch on television — will see an elaborate, two-hour event filled with pageantry and spectacle honoring Cardinal O'Connor, who died Wednesday at 80.

"We believe that to celebrate Holy Mass at important times, we are united in Christ, who himself died and also rose from the dead," said Msgr. Ferdinando D. Berardi, who coordinates ceremonies for the archdiocese and has helped to plan the funeral. "What we are praying is that the person who has been baptized will now pass over from death to life through the blessings that he has received through his association with Christ."

With the cardinal's closed coffin

resting in the center aisle near the altar, the light streaming through the church's stained glass, the ceremony will begin with a procession expected to take 45 minutes.

Following a cross bearer, hundreds of priests, nuns, deacons, representatives of lay orders and leaders of other religions will file through the portals of St. Patrick's. Many of the celebrating priests will wear the archdiocesan chasuble, a sleeveless outer vestment, designed for Pope John Paul II's tour of the New York area in 1995.

Archbishops, noticeable by the woolen palliums, white bands, around their necks, will follow. Those last in the procession will be among the highest-ranking officials in the Roman Catholic Church, two cardinals from the Vatican and 13 others from the United States and four other countries.

Among them will be Cardinal William Baum, the senior American cardinal at the Vatican, who will speak to the congregation. Cardinal Bernard Law, archbishop of Boston, will deliver the homily, and Cardinal Angelo Sodano, the Vatican's secretary of state and the pope's No. 2 man, will preside over the ceremony.

Dr. Peter Awn, a former Jesuit priest and a professor of religion at Columbia University, said the rich, elaborate nature of a cardinal's funeral hark back to an ancient church in which cardinals were actually princes and popes were monarchs.

"On occasions like this, religious institutions like the Roman Catholic Church fall back on the classical traditions," he said. "So all of the rituals surrounding the funeral of a cardinal are very reminiscent of

these ancient, older allusions."

The ancient Christian ceremonies were gloomy and foreboding. And through the centuries, Catholic funeral ceremonies — with their medieval chants, candles surrounding coffins and apocalyptic hymns — continued to emphasize concern about judgment.

Things started to change with the Second Vatican Council in 1965. The Catholic Church, in its drive to broaden participation, ceased to compel the use of Latin in Mass, did away with black garments and simplified its ceremonies. Other revisions came later, affecting the rites of burial. Today, church officials and experts on the liturgy say, the focus is on the deceased's new life.

"The liturgy has been transformed since Vatican II," Dr. Awn said. "Rather than seem as bleak, a fearful event, it is really a Mass celebrating resurrection."

For mourners, Monsignor Berardi said, the effect has been one of affirmation and faith, stressing the hope

Unlike a eulogy, the homily today will praise not the cardinal, but God.

and renewal that come with the afterlife. "We try to stress this positive reward — yes, there's a death, but there's a renewed life," said the monsignor, who is also the archdiocese's director of the Society for the Propagation of the Faith.

That emphasis starts from the very beginning of Mass, with the cardinal's wooden coffin covered with a white pall and blessed with holy water, reminiscent of the joy of baptism.

The concelebrants — those who come in union to celebrate the Mass — will enter the sanctuary area, Cardinal Sodano in the center and the other cardinals close by.

After an opening prayer, three passages of Scripture will be read.

The homilist, Cardinal Law, will then speak in the one part of the Mass that is not scripted. But the homily is expected to be far different from a freewheeling eulogy one might hear in other Christian churches, with the emphasis on the deceased's accomplishments.

While Cardinal O'Connor will certainly be lauded, the homilist's primary goal is not to praise him, Sister Rehrer said. Rather, it is to give thanks to God.

After the Prayer of the Faithful, members of the cardinal's family will bring the gifts of bread and wine to the altar, which Catholics believe become the literal body and blood of Christ. Prayers are then offered.

After communion, the last prayers are read over the body of the cardinal.

The coffin will then be carried up the altar, around the rear and down a narrow stairwell to a crypt that holds the bodies of five cardinals, four archbishops, other church leaders and Pierre Toussaint, a 19th-century Haitian whose cause for sainthood was supported by Cardinal O'Connor. Accompanying the coffin, said Monsignor Berardi, will be the cardinal's family and a few clergy members.

In the crypt, a final prayer is said, holy water is sprinkled and the choir will sing the traditional hymn to Mary, "Salve Regina."

But the survey that prompted that

OBITUARIES

Martin Schilling, Developer Of V-2 Missile, Dies at 88

By WILLIAM H. HONAN

Martin Schilling, a German-born retired executive of the Raytheon Company who worked with Werner von Braun at Peenemünde, Germany, during World War II to develop the world's first large ballistic missile, the V-2, died on April 30 at a clinic in Burlington, Mass. He was 88.

Dr. Schilling, who lived in Lexington, Mass., died from heart failure, said his son Gerd.

Although not a decisive weapon, the 47-foot-long V-2 (the designation stands for Vergeltungswaffe 2, or Vengeance Weapon 2) with its one-ton warhead, was one to inspire dread among Allied civilians and soldiers alike. About 1,000 V-2s were fired at London during the war, and some 4,000 were launched against Allied targets.

His specialty turned out to be the development of control vanes in the fiercely hot exhaust plume of the rocket motor. The vanes kept the rocket pointed straight up and later on its correct course until it built enough airspeed to be guided by its external fins. Today's rockets are kept on course at low speeds by the swiveling of the motors.

At the end of the war, von Braun and 120 Peenemünde scientists, including Dr. Schilling, were resettled at Fort Bliss, near El Paso, where they continued to develop rocketry.

After the team was moved to Huntsville, Ala., they launched America's first satellite into space in 1958, an event that signaled the beginning of the space race with the Soviet Union.

Later that year, Dr. Schilling joined the Raytheon Company of Lexington, Mass., which is now one of the world's largest electronics and missile system contractors.

For his work on the development of American military missiles, including the Hawk, the Sparrow, the

greetings. "He was waiting for the elevator and riding up just like the rest of us," she said.

Earlier in the day, in a similar vein, congregants offered similar folksy views of the cardinal.

"When my mother died in 1944 he called the same day and asked to come to the funeral," said the Rev. Jerry Deponai, one of three priests assigned to the United States Military Academy at West Point, who occasionally visited the cardinal and shared his concern about the shortage of priests in the military. "As you know, he did not say things unless he meant it."

At the earlier Mass, with the United Nations secretary general, Kofi Annan, looking on, Edwin F. O'Brien, the archbishop of the Archdiocese for the Military Services, noted the cardinal's 27 years as a Navy chaplain, retiring with the rank of rear admiral.

Archbishop O'Brien credited him with opening the minds of military leaders to the importance of chaplains in the spiritual life of soldiers and sailors.

"We are not Red Cross volunteers or scoutmasters," Archbishop O'Brien said of the attitude the cardinal impressed on military officers. "Chaplains are distinct professionals, pastors whose uniforms belonged to the corps but whose heart and soul were possessed by God."

He added: "One newspaper the other day said he was an obscure military chaplain. There was never a day when John O'Connor was obscure."



Martin Schilling

Sidewinder and the Patriot, Dr. Schilling was awarded the Exceptional Civilian Service Award of the United States Army in 1958.

At Raytheon, he rose to the rank of vice president for research and engineering and retired in 1977.

Born on Oct. 1, 1911, in Höerde, Germany, Dr. Schilling attended the Institute of Technology in Hanover and received a doctorate in applied physics in 1937. After joining von Braun's staff in 1940, he rose to the position of technical director of the German Army test organization at Peenemünde.

Dr. Schilling's wife, Annaliese Lange, died in 1993. In addition to his son Gerd, of Princeton, N.J., Dr. Schilling is survived by another son, Hartmut, of Carlisle, Mass., and a sister, Gertrud Schilling of Dortmund, Germany.

Seymour Sudman, 71, Expert in Survey Design

By WOLFGANG SAXON

Dr. Seymour Sudman, a University of Illinois professor whose books taught pollsters and marketing experts how to phrase questions to get accurate answers, died on Tuesday at a hospital in Chicago. He was 71 and lived in Champaign, Ill.

The cause was complications from a stroke he had suffered last month in Washington, where he was attending a meeting of the American Statistical Association, the university said.

Dr. Sudman was a professor of marketing, sociology and survey research. He had been on the Illinois faculty since 1968, and had planned to retire this summer.

A consummate semanticist, Dr. Sudman was fascinated by the way the outcome of a questionnaire could be tainted by the choice of a single word.

Consequently, he contended that public opinion polls, particularly those done early on in political campaigns, "are more a reflection of name recognition than of voting behavior."

He cautioned that the emergence of the Internet created new hazards for survey researchers because only part of the population could be reached over it. Those without access to the Internet must still be reached "by mail, telephone or other old-fashioned means," he said.

A similar situation led to a major embarrassment for pollsters in 1936 when a survey by The Literary Digest, then a prominent periodical, predicted that the Republican nominee, Gov. Alfred M. Landon of Kansas, would defeat President Franklin D. Roosevelt by a landslide.

In the crypt, a final prayer is said, holy water is sprinkled and the choir will sing the traditional hymn to Mary, "Salve Regina."

But the survey that prompted that

prediction had unduly relied on the telephone, which many households did not yet have. It was Roosevelt who won by a landslide, carrying all but two states. Only Maine and Vermont went to Landon.

Dr. Sudman was an expert in survey sampling and the design of survey questionnaires. He wrote scores of articles on the subject, and was the author or co-author of nearly 20 books.

Some are classic textbooks for students and lay readers trying to grapple with statistics and survey writing. Among them are "Applied Sampling" (1976), "Asking Questions: A Practical Guide to Questionnaire Design" (1982) and "Polls and Surveys" (1988).

Most recently, Dr. Sudman studied

Sidney Peterson, 94, Surrealist Filmmaker

Sidney Peterson, an American surrealist filmmaker of the late 1940's and early 50's, died on April 24. He was 94 and lived in Manhattan.

Mr. Peterson, who was born in Oakland, Calif., studied at the University of California in Berkeley. He made his early films with help from his students while teaching at the California School of Fine Arts. To support his filmmaking he worked at movie studios and in New York at the video department of the Museum of Modern Art.

In 1975 the Whitney Museum of American Art showed four of his experimental films, including "The Potted Psalm" (1946), which he di-

rected with James Broughton, and "The Lead Shoes" (1949). Vincent Canby of The New York Times wrote that the program showed him to be a serious avant-garde filmmaker.

"The films owe a great deal to the surreal collaborations of Luis Buñuel and Salvador Dalí, especially the first film of the program, 'The Potted Psalm,'" Mr. Canby wrote.

Mr. Peterson also wrote two books, "A Fly in the Pigment" (Hallen, 1962) and "The Dark of the Screen" (Anthology Film Archives, 1980).

He is survived by a daughter, Nora Kasarda of Manhattan; a sister, Phyllis Ziegler of Albuquerque; and a grandson.

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OBITUARIES

Sidney Peterson

Sidney Peterson, a former San Francisco Art Institute professor whose short films of the 1940s helped define the Surrealist genre in movies, died of heart failure in New York on April 24. He was 94.

In such works as "The Lead Shoes" (1949) and "Mr. Frenhofer and the Minotaur" (1948), Mr. Peterson employed techniques drawn from Surrealist painting. Distorted imagery, visual jokes and dreamlike story lines were a hallmark of his early films.

"These images are meant to play not on our rational senses but on the infinite universe of ambiguity within us," he said later.

Mr. Peterson was born Nov. 15, 1905, in Oakland and attended the University of California at Berkeley. He worked as a newspaper reporter for the Monterey Herald in the early 1920s before moving to Paris to pursue an artistic life.

Back in San Francisco in the 1940s, he began making his movies and co-founded a documentary production company called Orbit Films in 1950.

He later worked in staff positions with the Museum of Modern Art in New York City and Walt Disney Productions in Los Angeles.

He is survived by a daughter, Nostra Casarda, and a grandson, Kevin Casarda, both of New York City, and a sister, Phyllis Ziegler, of Albuquerque, N.M.

David W. Williams

LOS ANGELES — Judge David W. Williams, a tough sentencer who became the first African American federal judge west of the Mississippi, died Saturday at Cedars-Sinai Medical Center in Los Angeles at the age of 90.

The cause of death was pneumonia, said his son, David W. Williams of Orono, Minn.

Judge Williams was a lifelong Republican who fought civil rights battles for African Americans in the 1940s and '50s and took on difficult assignments as a judge, including presiding over 4,000 criminal cases stemming from the 1965 Watts riots in Los Angeles.

Although he took senior status 20 years ago, meaning he could work as little as he wanted without jeopardizing his pay, Judge Williams remained an active member of the U.S. District Court in Los Angeles until his death. He was hospitalized in late March after returning from a Caribbean cruise, but he continued to review cases — habeas corpus petitions from inmates — in his sickbed.

"He was a beloved figure on this court, ... the epitome of what a senior judge can be," said Chief U.S. District Judge Terry Hatter Jr.

Judge Williams was a native of Atlanta and grew up in south-central Los Angeles. After graduating from high school in 1929, he worked his way through the University of Califor-

fornia at Los Angeles and through law school at the University of Southern California by mopping bank floors and running errands at the Pantages Theater in Hollywood.

As a lawyer in the 1940s, he joined a small group of African American attorneys who worked with Thurgood Marshall, then head of the legal defense arm of the NAACP, to fight restrictive covenants that barred members of minority groups from residence in many parts of Los Angeles.

Judge Williams was appointed to the Municipal Court in 1956 and to the Superior Court in 1963. He was elevated to the U.S. District Court in 1969 after his nomination by President Richard Nixon.

He volunteered to handle the bulk of the criminal cases that arose from the Watts riots, a huge job that many judges happily avoided.

Although Judge Williams did not agree with mandatory sentencing — "Some of us judges," he once said, "feel we are made to be like robots who cannot decide for themselves" — he did not flinch from a 1988 federal narcotics trafficking statute that called for vastly harsher sentences for defendants with two or more previous drug offenses.

In 1989, he became the first judge in California and the second in the country to impose a life sentence under that federal law. The defendant was a small-time drug dealer convicted of possessing only 5.5 ounces of crack cocaine.

It was the first time in 35 years as a judge that he had given a life sentence without possibility of parole.

LOS ANGELES TIMES

Sabri Tahir

ISTANBUL, Turkey — Sabri Tahir, a colorful Turkish Cypriot businessman who was renowned for his friendship with the novelist Lawrence Durrell, was shot dead Monday afternoon in Cyprus. He was 76.

News reports said a gunman shot Mr. Tahir several times in his office at a hotel that he owned in Lefkosa, the main town in northern Cyprus.

Later, a former bodyguard for Mr. Tahir reportedly surrendered to the police and confessed to the crime.

Mr. Tahir reportedly spent much of his life at the edge of the law, and this was not his first encounter with violence.

His only son was stabbed to death in 1981, and he survived a car bomb attack in 1990. After a rival shot him in the leg in 1996, he was confined to a wheelchair.

For most of his life, Mr. Tahir was one of the best-known figures in northern Cyprus. In the 1970s, he was mayor of his hometown, Girne, a picturesque and historic port. Later, he became a hotel owner and tour agency operator.

In his book "Bitter Lemons," Durrell described looking for a real estate broker and being sent to "Sabri the Turk" in Girne, then known

as Kyrenia. The friend who gave him the advice warned that Mr. Tahir was a rogue and "spread his arms to try to indicate the full extent of Sabri's roguery."

"Sabri Tahir's office in the Turkish quarter of Kyrenia bore a sunblistered legend describing him as a valuer and real estate agent, but his activities had proliferated since the board was painted, and he was clearly many things besides," Durrell wrote. "The man himself was perhaps 40 years of age, sturdily built and with a fine head on his shoulders. He had the sleepy good looks — a rare smile with perfect teeth, thoughtful brown eyes — which one sees sometimes on Turkish travel posters. But what was truly Turkish about him was the repose with which he confronted the world.

"I have seen Sabri loading logs, shouting at peasants, even running down a street; but never has he conveyed the slightest feeling of energy being expended. His actions and words had the smoothness of

inevitability; they flowed from him like honey from a spoon.

"He was obviously endowed with that wonderful Moslem quality which is called *kayf* — the contemplation which comes of silence and ease. It is not meditation or reverie, which presupposes a conscious mind relaxing; it is something deeper, a fathomless repose of the will which does not even pose to itself the question: 'Am I happy or unhappy?'"

NEW YORK TIMES

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Death Notices

7 died on Monday May

JENNINGS, Patricia A. — Of Redwood City, died on Monday May 7, 2000, after a brief illness on May 6, at the age of 73. A longtime resident of Redwood City, she graduated from Sequoia High School in 1947 and from San Jose State College in 1951.

SMITH, Doris June (Peterson) — Beloved wife and devoted mother, passed away on Thursday, May 4, 2000, at her residence in Felton. Doris was born December 2, 1923, in Santa Barbara, Calif.